

WASHINGTON



YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1992
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1993
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$16,402,265

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 3,906 Washington women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	24.6	26.0
White	25.1	25.7
Black	26.2	31.5
Hispanic	10.7	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.8	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	23.0	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	61	56
1996	79	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

- 800 Washington women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 3,300 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 319 Washington women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.0	2.8
White	1.9	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.4	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	83*	79*
1996	90	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- 100 Washington women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 200 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

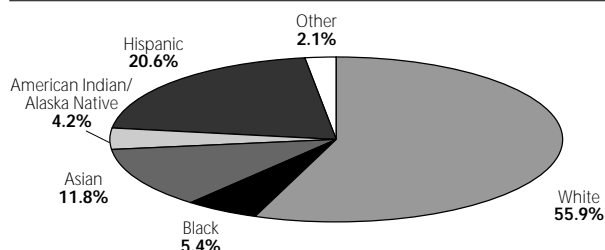
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

[†]1998 data

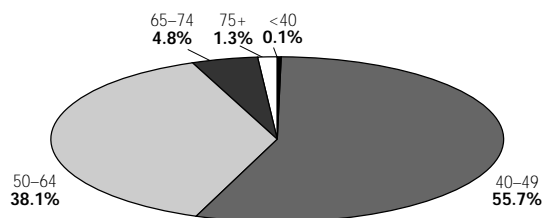
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Washington Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



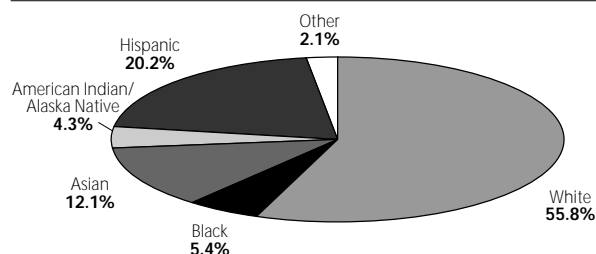
Number of Mammograms 20,867

given through the Washington program as of September 30, 1998

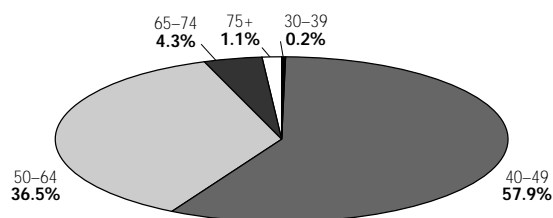
Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Washington Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 23,866

given through the Washington program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓	✓					
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

- Restrictions on the denial of insurance coverage for breast cancer survivors

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test, women must be aged 40 and over.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: hotlines for referral, culturally-specific brochures, resource guides, posters
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN WASHINGTON

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	14	76	1	10	87
Women age 40–64	10	83	2	6	91

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Washington's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1992. One year later, in 1993, Washington developed a comprehensive program. The state received funds totaling \$116,402,265 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 3,906 Washington women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 24.6 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Washington was 26.2 per 100,000. The percent of Washington women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 61 percent in 1992 to 79 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 3,300 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 800 deaths from breast cancer in Washington women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Washington's program provided 20,867 mammograms.

Three hundred nineteen women in Washington died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2 per 100,000 women, which was below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 90 percent of Washington women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 83 percent of women in Washington reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 200 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths due to cervical cancer in Washington women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 23,866 Pap tests.

Washington does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and for breast reconstruction or prosthesis. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 14 percent of Washington women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Washington had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test. Washington's public education and outreach efforts include posters, resource guides, hotlines for referral, and culturally-specific brochures. Other efforts include newspaper and radio messages; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards.